Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, it was Mr. Calhoun and his friends who threw themselves into the breach and risked their all to vindicate the power and the ascendancy of popular liberty, over the corrupt arrangements of a few to barter away the first offices of the Republic.

In that memorable contest which brought Gen. Jackson into power at the head of the Republican party in 1828, Mr. Calhoun stood in the front rank, as a champion of the freedom of elections and those great Republican principles which had been violated by the surreptitious acquisition of power under the Federal party in 1824.

In 1832, he did not hesitate to resign his high office and sacrifice his temporary popularity, in order to vindicate what he deemed to be not only the rights of South Carolina, but the true interests of the Union, and the vital and fundamental rights of the Constitution, as secured to all. Whatever may have been thought, at the time of his course on that occasion, the world must admit at least its disinterestedness as far as his personal prospects of power were concerned. And none can deny but that he shed a halo of light, and thought, and research, at that period, over the glorious doctrines of *Free Trade*, as well as over the nature and origin of our Government, which has tended to call public attention to all the great questions involved, and to erect anew the leading landmarks of Republican liberty as originally *laid down by Madison in his immortal report and resolutions in the Virginia Legislature of* 1798–'99.

Since then we have seen his course in the Senate—and there has been no public question upon which he has not impressed genius and talent of the highest order. When the Government was embarrassed by the commercial explosion of 1837, we see Mr. Calhoun, at the Extra Session of that year, sacrificing all his personal feelings on the altar of patriotism, coming forward to sustain the leading measures of the Administration in a series of speeches, which, for thought, ability, and power, have had no equals in the history of our country. And since then he has continued to illustrate the Republican principles of our Constitution, and has done more to develope the true nature of our Banking system, and its corrupting influences, than any man living. It was at the Extra Session of 1837, and the succeeding session, that Mr. Calhoun drew upon his head the violence of Federal wrath in all its bitterness and fury. And it was then that his crest rose higher, and more noble than ever, above the party rage that lashed around him, and stood forth like a rock in the ocean, defying the storm and the tempest.

Again, at the last Extra Session of Congress, when the bloodhounds of Mahomet, flushed with victory, and flocked in to the plunder of a sacked camp, whose figure was it that was seen standing high over the breach that had been made in the ramparts of the Constitution, waving aloft the flag of his country to cheer the heart of the patriot and call the rally for Freedom? Let the country answer. There he stands, covered with years and the services of many a hard fought campaign. He has devoted a long life to the honor, the rights, and the glory of his country. And through all the vicissitudes and trials of that life, party malignity and bitterness have never yet soiled the purity of his private character with even the breath of slander. He has exhibited on all occasions genius of the first order—a lofty and devoted patriotism—with a Roman simplicity of manners, and of character, that bespeak the intrinsic Republican without guile.

There is one reason why Mr. Calhoun should be selected as the candidate of the Republican party in the next contest that should have weight:

For the last few years a war of extermination has been waged in England, as well as in our own country, against the institutions of the slave holding States. They are, numerically speaking, the weaker portion of this Confederacy. They have a right to and sensitive as to the lawless and unlawful movements that have been made against their most vital institutions for the last few years. Whilst they have been persecuted and slandered by their bitter opponents, let their friends and Republican brethren do some act that will heal over the wounds that have been inflicted, and that will revive with activity all their feelings of loyalty and devotion to this Union, as their great shield of peace at home, and power abroad. The North gave us our last Republican President, and South Carolina gave him her almost unanimous support in the contest, and stood by him to the last, whilst State after State fell from his support under the popular tide that then rolled through the land.

There could be no more effectual way to silence those malignant factions, who now, under the guise of Abolition, are undermining this Union, and to put them to rest during our day and generation, than for the Republican party, with that generous confidence that has ever characterized it, to come forward and confer the highest honor of the Government upon the distinguished and favorite son of the South, in whom, at her trial and persecution, she has garnered up all her feelings of admiration and attachment. Place him in such a situation, and you give confidence to the weakest portion of the Confederacy—stability to this glorious Union—and peace and prosperity to a people [illegible]

ASSASSINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR BOGGS.

The St. Louis Era of the 11th contains the following particulars respecting the deliberate assassination of Ex Governor Boggs of Missouri;

Foul Deed.—The steamer Tarascon, just from Missouri river, brought us a handbill, offering a reward of $500 for the person who assassinated Lilburn W. Boggs, late Governor of this State, at Independence, on the morning of the 6th inst. Gov. Boggs it is stated, in a written memorandum, was not dead, but mortally wounded.

Since the above was written, we received a note from the clerk of the Tarascon, giving the following particulars.

Gov. Boggs was shot by some villain on Friday the 6th, in the evening, while sitting in a room in his own house in Independence. His son-in-law hearing a report ran into the room, and found the Governor sitting in his chair, with his head thrown back, and his head leaning back; on discovering the report came to his father, he gave the alarm. Two balls were found in the garden below the window, and a rifle piece is supposed to have been [illegible] who fired it.

Three buck shot of a heavy load, took effect [illegible] and another probably in the [illegible] The Governor was still alive on the morning of the 7th; but no hope of his recovery by his physicians and his own friends, as the physicians.

A man was suspected and [illegible] but probably has escaped to [illegible] time.

The [illegible] was one of a pair stolen some days previous from a baker in Independence, and the legal authorities [illegible] description of the other.

The steamer Cleopatra, on her way up to this city from New Orleans, a few days ago, was snagged and had to put back. Her passengers and part of her cargo were transferred to the steamer St. Louis, and brought to this city.—*Missouri Recorder.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters received by the Committee of Invitation for the Democratic State Convention, held at Salisbury the 20th of May, 1842.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 18th ult., inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention, to be held in Salisbury the 20th inst., was received a few days ago. I am under the necessity of denying myself the pleasure it would afford me, to be present on so interesting an occasion. But although I cannot be present at the Convention, I concur most cordially in the motives in which it originated, and the objects, which, I suppose it was designed to accomplish.

In the political contests heretofore waged, our adversaries enjoyed an advantage, which they can enjoy no longer. They were enabled to fight in ambush, as it were. While they assailed the administration they were striving to overthrow, with unparalleled rancor, and bitterness, marked by a recurrence to means, as injurious to morals, as degrading to the national character, they were enabled to keep their own measures, and principles out of view. Such is no longer the case. During, and since the Extra Session of Congress, their principles, and policy, have been sufficiently developed, to enable the country to judge of their character, and tendency. They have redeemed their pledges of reform, made before the election which brought them into power, by turning out the Democrats, and filling their offices with their own partisans—in some instances, of the most abandoned and profligate character. They resumed their pledges of retrenchment, by voting to discontinue a few pages, and clerks, belonging to the House of Representatives, and afterwards agreeing to retain them. And their pledges of economy, have been signally fulfilled, by enlarging the public expenditures, from about twenty two and a fourth millions, exclusive of payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, to about twenty six and a fourth millions; and including payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., to upwards of thirty two millions. As a further illustration, as well of their love of economy, as of their repugnance to a National Debt, they have voted away the proceeds of the public lands, and authorised a public debt of twenty two millions of dollars, in addition to the five and a half millions of treasury notes, outstanding, when they took charge of the Government. And as the natural fruit, and no doubt, a grand design of the measures I have mentioned, they increased the duties on imports, at the last Session of Congress, to twenty per cent on all articles, free of duty, or paying less duty than twenty per cent; except tea, coffee, specie, bullion, and a list of articles, chiefly for the use of the manufacturers: and during the present Session, they will give us, in all probability, by way of their promised relief to the people, one of the most oppressive tariffs we have ever had. And had it not been for the consistency, and firmness of the President, they would have fastened upon the country, notwithstanding their anti bank avowals, when struggling for power, a National Bank, as a sort of *Primum Mobile, or mainspring*, of the paper system; rendering its expansive and contractive effects, more extensive, and more disastrous.

Such are some of the measures, and such the policy of the party now in power. A policy, well adapted to advance the interest of the manufacturers, and capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers and brokers; but highly injurious to the great classes, and greatly unequal in reference to the different sections of the Union. A Protective Tariff, not only makes one portion of the Union tributary to another, but actually taxes all other classes, for the benefit of the manufacturers: While the paper system, in the loose, and unrestrained condition, in which it has existed, with a National Bank to wield it, by the opportunities it affords for profitable investments, and the harvests for speculation, stockjobbing, and brokerage, occasioned by its expansions and contractions, is well suited to promote the interests of the capitalists, speculators, stock robbers, and brokers; but is most pernicious in its effects, upon the laboring and producing classes.

But although the system of our adversaries is calculated to promote the interest of the few, at the expense of the many, it renders those few, by the means of influencing others, which the system itself affords, a formidable corps. The manufacturers draw to its support, thousands, and tens of thousands, in the numerous operatives, that crowd their extensive establishments; while the stockholders, directors, and bank officers, numerous in themselves, and generally in the ranks of our opponents, enlist in its behalf, hundreds of those, who are dependent upon Bank facilities. The very nature of their avocations too, gives them great advantages, in propagating the plausible, and specious arguments, by which their system is maintained. They throng the cities, towns, and villages—frequent the public hotels, and taverns—crowd the steamboats, and railroad cars, seldom foregoing an opportunity to operate upon public opinion and by their patronage of the press, secure to their cause more than a just share of the newspapers of the country.

That such a system, thus supported, should find advocates in many—very many, whose interest is opposed to it, cannot be wondered at. But as in Great Britain, a similar system, having contributed to monopolies, of the privileged few, at the ruinous sacrifice, of the many, by the progress of free, and liberal principles, is found to be greatly relaxed in its restrictions, for the benefit of the many; so here, as the restrictive system, coupled with its many evils, public debt, and high taxes, is closely examined, and attentively considered, it must result in a system, predicated upon the assumption, that the great, and ultimate end of government, is not to confer privileges, and bounties upon the few, at the expense of the many; but to secure to all, the fruits of their acquisitions with the least possible burdens, and therefore, opposed to a national debt, and to high taxes, and in favor of the utmost freedom of trade with all the world, which the expenditures of the Government, as economically administered, after the application of the proceeds of the public lands, will allow.

The system, which it is the object of our opponents to fasten upon the country, not only comprehends in substance the principal features of the renounced American system, (*Banks, Protective Tariff, and Internal Improvements, substantially involved in the distribution policy,*) of the blighting effects of which, the country, and particularly the South, has had such bitter experience; but is aggravated by some features, which I have not mentioned, and to which, the bounds of a letter will scarcely permit me to refer. I will only allude to the provision in the apportionment bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, taking from the States, the liberty of prescribing the mode of electing their representatives to Congress; the Resolution, among other things, for inquiring into the expediency of issuing, on the part of the General Government, one hundred millions of the three per cent. stock, for distribution among the States, introduced in the House, by a conspicuous member of the Whig party; and the Resolution introduced in the Senate, by their leader himself, in effect, to strike the Veto power from the Constitution; to say nothing of the dangerous principle, involved in the distribution policy of exerting the taxing power of the Federal Government, for all purposes of State policy; virtually rendering its powers unlimited. I can truly say, that my limited acquaintance with the political history of the country, furnishes me with no act of the old Federal party, even in their reign of terror, more consolidating in its character, and more alarming in its tendency, than the measures to which I have referred.

To arrest the progress of such policy, and check its rapid tendency to consolidation, is demanded of the great body of the American people, by every consideration which animate freemen—by patriotism—by their own interest—with which to my mind, the policy itself, is so much in conflict. In most of the States of the Union, the people have given indications, that they understand its true character; and have fixed upon it, the seal of their condemnation. In State after State, has Whiggery, worse than ancient Federalism, been triumphantly defeated; and almost without effort on the part of the Democracy. It is believed, that at this time, Whiggery is in the ascendancy, in no State, except Massachusetts, Vermont, and Kentucky, and perhaps Delaware (unless the old NORTH STATE, the land of the pure, and venerated MACON, should in the next elections, take her stand by the side of Massachusetts, the nursery of Federalism; and in opposition to her Republican sister States. Whether she will so far forget her profession of Republicanism, as to follow in the wake of Massachusetts; or animated by the spirit which impelled her sons, on the twentieth of MAY, 1775, to vow eternal hostility, to the pretensions of the British crown, will evince her opposition to principles, more insidious and scarcely less alarming, remains to be seen. That such will be her determination, after a calm, and deliberate consideration, of the pernicious principles, involved in the measures, and policy of our adversaries, there is much reason to hope. And let it be borne in mind by the Democracy, that in consequence of the important matters which will devolve upon the next Legislature, in electing a United States Senator, and arranging the senatorial and Congressional Districts, and county representation, the result of the next elections, may influence the political character of the State for years to come, that their efforts, may be proportioned to the magnitude of the stake, involved in the contest.

Accept gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant.
J. R. J. DANIEL.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, James C. McConnaughey, and others.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation, to meet my Democratic friends at Salisbury, on the 20th of this month, to consult together on the measures proper to be adopted, to sustain the principles of the Constitution—to protect popular rights—and I regret most sincerely, that my legislative duties will deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with them on so important, and interesting an occasion. The system of measures which have characterized the Whig party since it came into power, as well calculated to alarm all the friends of State rights, cannot fail to rally upon every advocate of a strict construction of the Constitution, and an economical administration of the Government, to exert themselves to arrest a course of policy, which, if persevered in, cannot fail to be destructive of the sovereignty of the States, and greatly burthensome to the people.

As a North Carolinian by birth, and education, I trust I will be pardoned for saying, that I have felt deep mortification, at seeing my native State array herself on the side of those who would fasten upon the country, a heavy funded debt—a National Bank—a Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—and a consequent high Tariff of duties. I trust in God your efforts may prove successful—and that the virtuous old State of my birth, convinced of the evils which Whig rule is likely to bring upon the country, will be found in phalanx, with her sister States of the South, marching under the Republican Banner. For the flattering terms in which you gentlemen have been pleased to make known the wishes of those you represent, accept my heartfelt thanks.

With the highest respect,
I am your humble servant,
WILLIAM R. KING.

J. L. Henderson, Jam's C. McConnaughey, and others.

EDGEWOOD, May 11th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have been absent for a few days on business, and received here your letter from Washington. I return my thanks for the kind manner in which you are pleased to invite me to attend your Convention, but of course my public engagements at Washington (to which place I expect to start on to-morrow) will prevent my attendance.

It is highly gratifying to see the tone and feelings with which you speak of the prospects and movements of the Republican party in North Carolina. Since the adoption of the Constitution your State has adhered with unwavering faith to the great principles of Republicanism, and it would be strange indeed, if, at this late day she should turn the Federal Standard which is waved over a party, more profligate and abandoned in its public measures than any that ever existed in the former history of our Republic.

If there be any one political proposition clearer to my mind than any other, it is, that this Government cannot be administered, in time of peace upon ultra Federal principles. The party that attempts it will always be prostrated. There is an abiding devotion in the great mass of the people of these States to the liberal and Republican principles of the Constitution. There may be a temporary delusion, but there is an everlasting principle springing up pure from the hearts of an intelligent and honest yeomanry, that will ever cleanse the impurities of our system and the corruptions of the day. I congratulate you upon the glowing spirit of a free people as manifested in their humbles at the recent elections in the different States of the confederacy. We see, in all this, reasons to renew our attachment to the institutions of our country. If the party now in power were, as they would be under other systems of Government, permanently seated there for a generation, we could have no redress but in an appeal to arms and rebellion, but under *our wise system*, through a peaceable appeal to enlightened public opinion and the ballot box, we can effect a revolution, which will vindicate the rights of a betrayed people and place the Government upon the Republican principles of the Constitution. I see in the history of the day every thing to inspire us with hope, and renewed devotion to our country and her glorious institutions. I sincerely hope that North Carolina will join her sister States and that they may all soon be seen kindling anew, the vestal fires of Patriotism, around the glowing altar of Republican Liberty.

In haste, but with very great respect,
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
F. W. PICKENS.

To Messrs. John L. Henderson, Jas. C. McConnaughey, and others.

THE MAINE CONTROVERSY.

The Joint Committee on Governor FAIRFIELD's message have reported this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That there shall be chosen by ballot, in Convention of both branches of the Legislature, four persons, who are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners on the part of this State, to repair to the seat of Government of the United States, and to confer with the authorities of that Government touching a conventional line or lines by agreement, between the State of Maine and the British Provinces; and to give the assent of this State to any such line, with such terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, as they shall deem consistent with the honor and interest of the State; with the understanding that no such line be agreed upon without the assent of such commissioners."

This seems to be an adoption of Governor FAIRFIELD's recommendation. In his message, he says:

"The British Government also is now prepared to propose—for so I am disposed to regard the matter—what may be thought to be 'a just and equitable equivalent for a portion of that which she has heretofore claimed as her own. If this is not going as far as some may deem the honor of the State requires, it certainly is far less objectionable than most that have been accustomed to receive from that quarter.

"If anything less than this is intended, I am persuaded that nothing will be accomplished in the way of an adjustment. If it is to be said, as has been said, that the treaty line must necessarily be agreed upon, or that the case is so involved in doubt and difficulty that the only equitable way of resolving it is by 'splitting the difference,' and dividing the territory in some agreed proportions—such propositions, if not regarded as absolutely insulting, would not, I am confident, be favorably listened to by a single citizen of the State. The treaty line we know to be a practicable one. Our claim to the whole territory embraced within that line we know to be just; and after the course that has been pursued in regard to it, we have a conviction, not to be shaken, that we could not honorably relinquish a part, to obtain an undisputed right to the remainder. But if Great Britain is prepared to substantially yield the point of title, and offer us a fair equivalent in other territory, privileges of navigation, &c., for a portion of this territory, as I am at present disposed to believe, I do not see why this vexed question may not thus be put forever at rest. And it is difficult to perceive how Maine, in thus consulting her interest, would compromise her honor.

"Entertaining these views, I am free to say that I think favorably of the appointment of commissioners by the Legislature, with such powers as a just view of the case would seem to require: and not wishing to avoid my share of responsibility, I cheerfully recommend that course."

The Augusta Age doubts the passage of the resolution, without material modifications. From conversations with members of the Assembly, it is inferred that the unlimited discretion will not be conceded to the commissioners, to adopt the arrangement which may be agreed on.

The Burnt District.—Our distant friends will learn with pleasure, that rapid progress is making in replacing the buildings consumed in the recent conflagration. Already the foundations are made on many of the lots, and on some of them the buildings are running up almost as if by magic. All is life and activity; and every exertion is making to be prepared for the Fall business. One feature we notice with pride and pleasure—all the new buildings are to be of brick, with flat metallic roofs—most of them with highly finished and beautiful fronts; and the whole with as much uniformity in height and style, as is desirable, in avoiding too much sameness. And we may safely expect, that in a very few months, our Town will have again assumed its fair proportions, and far more than its former beauty.—*South Carolinian.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock this morning we received her news by way of Albany.

The English news is not of great importance. The Parliament is still occupied with Peel's financial projects.

The money market continues extremely easy. Money is abundant at low rates, and the prices of stocks have advanced.

The cotton market has been under the influence of animated speculation, which for a time caused heavy sales and a slight advance in prices, but it finally fell back to its former position.

There are accounts from Morocco that the American Consul had been grossly insulted by the authorities of that town, and that our Mediterranean squadron was about proceeding to inflict a suitable chastisement for the insult.

The Overland Mail from India and China has arrived, bringing intelligence which is upon the whole considered favorable. No further disasters and no important movements had taken place in India. The English had captured three more important places in China, and it was thought that an accommodation was near at hand.

The Continental news is of very little interest.

The French are still pursuing their career of triumph and conquest in Africa with great success. Another brilliant victory has been gained over the Emir.

Washington Irving has arrived in England. A Liverpool paper states that by landing at Bristol, and proceeding directly to London, he escaped the wishes of his friends and admirers at Liverpool, who were anxious to testify their respect to his talents by entertaining him at a public dinner.

A severe form of the influenza continued to prevail to an alarming extent in London, and a great many had died of it. Some cases presented features of the disease which were never before observed.

Some excitement existed at the Oxford University, in consequence of two of the Professors having embraced Popery.

As an evidence of the increase of crime in England, it is stated that there were no less than eighty four persons on trial at the Preston Eastern sessions.

Nearly a whole family of children near Belfast in Ireland had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still gloomy, though there had, apparently, been some little improvement in the general state of trade.

CIRCULAR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 10, 1842.

TO THE MILITIA OF NORTH CAROLINA:

GENTLEMEN: It has been suggested to me, as Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the holding of a Convention in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature some plan, by which the code for the regulation of the Militia of our State may be improved; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I accord with the proposition.

It is well known to every commanding Officer of our Militia, that the system, as it now stands, is so imperfect, that it is impossible that any perfection can ever be arrived at in the discipline of soldiers. It is also well known, that the Laws for holding Courts Martial so clash, that we are not able to try an Officer for the offences that he should be tried for; and there are many other imperfections that might be enumerated.

I would, therefore, recommend, that a Convention should be held for the purpose of correcting these errors, on the 4th of July of the present year.

I would also recommend that all the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals in command, in the State, be made Delegates to said Convention; and that each Regiment in the State should send three or four Delegates to said Convention; and that these Delegates should be selected with an eye single to their military qualifications.

It has been suggested, that all the Delegates to the Convention should appear in *Uniform* whilst in session. This, however, being a matter to be settled by the Convention, I leave it entirely to the option of the Delegates. My reason for not recommending the Convention to be held in the Uniform of the State, is, that the Uniform of North Carolina is the same as that of the United States, and there is a probability that there will be a different Uniform adopted for the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. HAYWOOD,
Adj't. Gen. N. C. M.

Our Foreign Relations.—We publish the Message of the Governor of Maine to-day, on a subject of general interest. It is a sensible document—calm and firm, and the action of the Legislature on its leading suggestion, the appointment of a Commission, gives some hope that the question of Boundary may be settled. The agitation on the subject of a War has unaccountably subsided throughout the country. Yet if we may believe the *Madisonian*—Mr. Tyler's organ—the danger is very far from being over. That paper speaking of the necessity of keeping at peace internally, says:

"All our resources, all our arms, all our valor, may soon, *very* soon, be required in another, and quite a different cause. We know not how soon we may be called upon to repel the attacks of our ancient English foe. A strange sense of security seems to have taken possession of the country of late. The knowledge that negociations are in progress between our Government and the Special British Minister, seems most unaccountably to have imparted a general belief that all danger of a rupture between the two Governments is at an end. A temporary silence on the part of the constituted authorities, has been construed into an augury of permanent peace! Will the People forget that a breathless calm *immediately* precedes the most frightful and destructive tempest? Our difficulties with England are not settled, and God only knows whether they ever will be until one of the other of the nations shall be blotted from existence?"

This looks equally enough—and if Mr. John Jones were not one of those sort of people that are continually belying the maxim, that where there is much smoke there is sure to be some fire, we should hold it as good as a declaration of War. But though the Tyler Administration is not a little vapid, it would be unjust to hold it accountable for all the swaggering of the *Madisonian*.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Edward A. Smith, Esq., of Long Island, has raised on his farm the largest ox ever seen in the United States. The animal is almost white—merely a few colored spots on his body. He is 6 feet 3 inches high, 13 feet 4 inches in length, 9 feet 11 inches smallest girt, and weighs over 4 000 pounds; and, what is more surprising, he is not six years old.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that there have arrived at that port from foreign ports, during the week ending last Saturday, 6,295 passengers; 1,568 of whom arrived on Saturday; making a total of 22,203 since 1st January.

Mr. Brewer, of Springfield, has recovered $6,500 damages for injuries received on the Western railroad.—*Rochester Democrat.*

No less than 3,032 emigrants have left the port of Limerick, Ireland, this season, for America.

Georgia Gold.—The Milledgeville Journal states that persons who follow the pursuit of digging for gold in that vicinity, have of late been much stimulated to their labor in consequence of the handsome profits they have, in many instances, realized. It is said that, in the neighborhood of Dahlonega, there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand pennyweights found daily. At one mine on Battle Branch, there was lately found one lump worth, it is said, $128. It is supposed, from present prospects, that there will be at least from $300,000 to $400,000 realized in that section from the pursuit within the present year. The late success in this business is drawing the attention of many others to it.

It is stated that no less than fifty iron steamers are about to be constructed by one company, near London.

Last week was an exciting one for our village: the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was in session, and the town was flooded with people. A number of strangers from a distance were here, and all was bustle and excitement. The deliberations of the convention were conducted with the utmost harmony, and a truly christian spirit pervaded the assembly.—*Oxford Mercury.*